

BAGS FOR CHRISTMAS

A WORD IN SEASON ABOUT HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Take Time by the Forks and Avoid the Rush—Practical Instructions for the Manufacturer of Pretty and Useful Presents—Handkerchief Bags and Workbags. Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]



HAT to do for Christmas is the problem that will soon be filling the minds of women, and this problem will require speedy solution if one wishes to enjoy the utmost the holiday season. There is nothing more tiresome than to be obliged at the last minute to rush around and buy one's gifts, spending more than one can well afford, when by the exercise of a little forethought money and strength can be saved. Begin in time; plan your work; look over your lists in hand; buy judiciously; and then go to work and make bags, for they never come amiss. No matter how many one has, a new one is always acceptable.

One pretty bag, a suitable present for a child or its mother, is to be used for handkerchiefs and is made as follows: Cut two round pieces of pasteboard about seven inches in diameter and cut wadding the exact size, using two layers for the inside of the bag. Upon the wadding sprinkle sachet powder. Then lay the disks of wadding upon one of the pieces of pasteboard and hold them in place by covering the circle with close-set clover. Cover the other circle with pale pink satin, of which the bag is made. This pink satin is very delicate looking when the white roses (procured at a milliner's) encircle it.

The strip (just long enough to go around the circle) is turned over at the top to form a hem, at the lower edge of which a casing should be made by stitching the hem around twice on the machine, using pale pink sewing silk. In the casing put two white silk cords to draw up the bag. Then sew the strip to the lower pasteboard used for the bottom and afterward insert the scented circle, catching it in place with invisible stitches. Turn it right side out again, catch the roses all around the base of the bag, and the bag is done. I don't think any of my readers have a lady friend who would not be pleased to receive one of these dainty handkerchief bags.

Another bag, six inches in diameter and cover one side with a piece of coarse linen, in the center of which embroider a monogram or initial in satin stitch, with yellow silk; the back of the board is neatly covered with the same as other material. Around one-half of the board, forming a semi-circle, are a number of small brass screw hooks about an inch apart, from which hang small bags, each 4 by 5 inches and prettily worked in odd letters with yellow silk, white thread, linen thread, colored thread, silk twist, pearl buttons, hooks and eyes or anything you desire. In each bag put a drawing cord of silk. Hang the board by a large brass ring, hidden under a huge bow of yellow ribbon at the top. These bags are very convenient, and may be made of almost any material.

For a fanbag purchase one yard and a half of No. 9 ribbon. Cut this in two and join lengthwise by a double row of small brass rings covered with embroidery silk the color of the ribbon. A single row of these rings borders each of the two edges of the ribbon to within two inches of the ends of the ribbon which are to be fringed. This is doubled in the center and the sides joined. Ribbons are run through the rings at the top from either side, leaving them long enough to slip over the arm.

Servicable and pretty little workbags are made by using for a foundation one of the small oblong baskets—about 4 by 6 inches—to be found at almost any shop where Japanese goods are kept. For the upper part of the bag procure two yards of dark yellow ribbon, No. 9, and ten yards of the same color a few shades lighter. Then cut these in twelve strips of equal length and join altogether. After they are all joined a hem 3/4 inches deep is turned and finished with two rows of stitching one inch apart. The other edge is finished with a very narrow hem and fastened to the basket with invisible stitches. Ribbons run through the casing finish the bag.

Another pretty bag is made of two pieces of chamois, each 5 by 6 inches, which are painted around the edges with clover blossoms and leaves. The designs on the two pieces should be similar, but not exactly the same. A piece of India or China silk, matching the green of the clover leaf, four inches wide and one yard long, is gathered and connects the two pieces of chamois along the sides and across the bottom as a puff. A straight piece of silk six inches deep and the width of the bag is sewed to the bag. A hem two inches deep is turned with two rows of stitching from the ribbons which are green, matching the bag.

Still another lively bag is made of two shades of No. 13 old rose satin ribbon, one and two-thirds of a yard of each being used. The ribbons are cut into strips of ten inches and oversewed together, alternating the light and the dark. A bottom for the bag is made by covering a round piece of pasteboard with wadding sprinkled with sachet powder, and then covering both sides with old rose silk. The ribbon is narrowly hemmed on one side and sewed to the pasteboard.

The top is hemmed and has a wide ruffle of soft lace and draw strings of narrow ribbon. MARGARET E. WILLETT.

DAY BROS., DAY BROS.,

Caterers * Caterers

ENTERTAINMENTS

SUPPLIED

IN ANY LOCALITY.

DO NOT

HESITATE

TO WRITE FOR

AN ESTIMATE.

899 Broad Street,
NEWARK.

THE FLOWER OF THE HOUR.

The Pickle Fashions Which
Favorite Flower.

A pretty member of the
(Hibiscus trionum) clade

and probably at home it

skies it a "flower of an h

hour."

Its Nappy yellow petals

the family ensign—a color

stamens that stands in

brown center of the flow

and corners of the flower

comes from gardens, it is

weather, and as a timeso

to be trusted than a four-o'

Other flowers also have t

the favor that makes the

of the day is tickle as our

and sunshine. "Dear littl

was smiled on for one bri

then the sunflower rose a

lights went out during its

dark, oxeye daisies

the sunflowers each had their

in the twilight of Haughty orchid for awhile

but her homage was also

the taste for agreeable

and a finer and more delicate

and airy sweet peas have

terflies in the social sunsh

Mignonette has so long

as the symbol of "moral v

external beauty" that if it

of being anything else t

soft brown spike simply k

ing from the earth in a

censer till the air is filled

stimulating odors the body

and soul.

Flowers, especially frag

ove half their charm to

Sometimes the association

and it almost of itself gives

the flower; and, again, a

through a charm over us

otherwise be unrecorded, clinch the memory to the subtle sweetness of perfume

of the sunflower.

Another old garden flor

tutin—that had almost

remembrance came back

ago on a wave of popula

flows its place.

The flower color "like a golden he

through and stained with

guarded by a shield sha

thus described by Parkinson

years ago: "It is to be gree

sawed off that my light cannot be fringed

again the whole flower has

scattered over the rocks.

A shout announced the discovery,

and the islander disappeared.

But the secret had been betrayed.

The inhabitants had re

landed and set themselves with

awakened hope to the search.

Snow had fallen during the night, and the foot

steps of the imprudent islander betrayed

the whereabouts of his clan.

The highlanders exultingly followed him

of the enemy, and they soon tracked him

to the hiding place of his people, a curi

cave, its entrance through the

masses of rock, overhung with thick

shrub, a place safely missed by any

one who had been near the locality.

In this cave were gathered all the families

of the tribe, the women and little children

and a few of the old men, the main

portion of the young warriors having gone

off on an excursion—a marauding party

of course.

The practice was for the favored courtier

to sell their patents of monopoly to

companies of merchants—or syndicates,

as we should call them nowadays—to

work them. Rival political parties

struggled, not to redress the grievances

under which the people groaned, but to

obtain a share of the profits. If Essex

held a monopoly of sweet wine, Raleigh

had a monopoly of red wine, and so

on down the line.

There were no patent offices then

as there are now.

There were no inventors then

as there are now.

There were no manufacturers then

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